

REMARKS

Claims 1-22 are pending in the application.

Claim Rejections – 35 U.S.C. § 103

(a) Claims 2-7, 10-15, and 18-21 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rabeler (USP 6,594,746) and Badoo (USP 3,803,559) and Weinlander (USP 5,991,858). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

As acknowledged by the Examiner in the Office Action, Rabeler fails to disclose or suggest a monitor flag for indicating that a specified address space is being accessed.

With regard to Badoo, the Examiner alleges, in the *Response to Arguments* in page 3 of the Office Action, that Badoo discloses registers storing boundary addresses, which are protect-released when an application program is executed (col. 2, lines 14-42), and thus, Badoo clearly discloses an indication of a predetermined address space being accessed. The Examiner also alleges, page 5 of the Office Action, that Badoo teaches a protect check flip-flop (i.e., access permission setting register) that sets whether or not an access with respect to an address other than the address range should be permitted.

Applicants respectfully submit that the “access permission address range setting register” of the claimed invention of the present application corresponds, for example, to element 401 shown in Fig. 3 of the present application. The element 401 includes a register for storing a start address and a register for storing an end address. In view of this, these registers may correspond to the upper and lower limit registers disclosed in Fig. 3 of Badoo.

The element 401 (i.e., access permission address range setting register) of the present application is an element totally independent from the "monitor flag" of the claimed invention (which corresponds, for example, to the monitor flag 304 shown in Fig. 1).

Therefore, Badoo simply does not have an element that corresponds to the "monitor flag" of the claimed invention that toggles "a flag, indicating that a predetermined address space is being accessed, based on an address bus signal and an instruction read out signal indicative of a first cycle of an instruction." Accordingly, Badoo fails to disclose or suggest the "monitor flag" as recited in claim 2.

Therefore, even assuming, *arguendo*, that Rabeler and Badoo can be combined, Rabeler in view of Badoo fails to disclose or even suggest the "monitor flag" as recited in claim 2.

Claims 3-7 and 10-15, variously dependent on claim 2, are allowable at least for their dependency on claim 2.

Claim 18 is allowable at least for the similar reasons as stated in the foregoing with respect to claim 2.

Claims 19-21, variously dependent on claim 18, are allowable at least for their dependency on claim 18.

Applicants wish to note that although the Examiner has cited Weinlander to reject claims 2-7, 10-15, and 18-21, Weinlander was not referred to specifically in the Office Action. Therefore, no patentability argument has been made in light of Weinlander.

The Examiner is respectfully requested to reconsider and withdraw this rejection.

(b) Claims 1, 9, and 17 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rabeler and Badoo and Weinlander. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Rabeler discloses, in col. 1, line 66 to col. 2, line 14, that an inhibition memory locations and the release of given memory location segments for a respective user program are realized in that the memory is subdivided into given zones, different user programs then being effectively associated with different segments. The segments are determined by the content of one or more corresponding registers which can be modified only in the system mode.

Rabeler, however, does not set “an address range within which access by the application program to be executed is permitted only when the writing reference signal is output.” Accordingly, Rabeler does not disclose or suggest the “access permission address range setting means” as recited in claim 1.

Badoo discloses, in col. 3, lines 57-62, upper and lower limit registers 31, 32, 33, and 34 that store the first and the last addresses areas to be released from the protection.

Badoo, however, does not set “an address range within which access by the application program to be executed is permitted only when the writing reference signal is output.” Accordingly, Badoo also does not disclose or suggest the “access permission address range setting means” as recited in claim 1.

Weinlander discloses, in col. 2, lines 20-37, standard commands loaded in a user memory area, a memory area access table that stores per user memory area the authorized address area for the commands loaded in the respective user memory area, and an additional program routine that checks, by means of the memory area access table before command execution, whether the

access to a memory cell requested by the respective command lies in the authorized address area, and otherwise inhibits the execution of the command.

Weinlander, however, does set "an address range within which access by the application program to be executed is permitted only when the writing reference signal is output." Accordingly, Rabeler does not disclose or suggest the "access permission address range setting means" as recited in claim 1.

Therefore, even assuming, *arguendo*, that Rabeler, Bando, and Weinlander can be combined, Rabeler in view of Bando, and further in view of Weinlander fails to disclose or even suggest the "access permission address range setting means" as recited in claim 1.

Claim 9, dependent on claim 1, is allowable at least for its dependency on claim 1.

Claim 17 is allowable at least for the similar reasons as stated in the foregoing with respect to claim 1.

The Examiner is respectfully requested to reconsider and withdraw this rejection.

(c) Claims 8, 16, and 22 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rabeler in view of Bando, and further in view of Oppenheimer (David L. Oppenheimer et al., "Performance Signatures: A Mechanism for Intrusion Detection", 1997 Information Survivability Workshop -ISW '97). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claims 8 and 16, variously dependent on claim 2, are allowable at least for their dependency on claim 2.

The Examiner is respectfully requested to reconsider and withdraw this rejection.

Conclusion

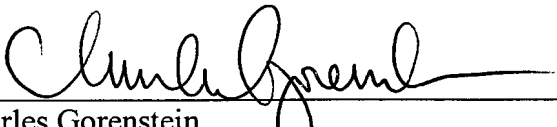
Accordingly, in view of the above amendments and remarks, reconsideration of the rejections and allowance of the pending claims in the present application are respectfully requested.

Should there be any outstanding matters that need to be resolved in the present application, the Examiner is respectfully requested to contact Maki Hatsumi (#40,417) at the telephone number of the undersigned below, to conduct an interview in an effort to expedite prosecution in connection with the present application.

If necessary, the Commissioner is hereby authorized in this, concurrent, and future replies, to charge payment or to credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 02-2448 for any additional fees required under 37 C.F.R. § 1.16 or under 37 C.F.R. § 1.17; particularly, extension of time fees.

Dated: December 1, 2005

Respectfully submitted,

By   
Charles Gorenstein  
Registration No.: 29,271  
BIRCH, STEWART, KOLASCH & BIRCH, LLP  
8110 Gatehouse Rd  
Suite 100 East  
P.O. Box 747  
Falls Church, Virginia 22040-0747  
(703) 205-8000  
Attorney for Applicant